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sources, is particularly valuable. It is difficult, however, to reconcile the statement (p. 170) that such a corps existed in England in the first quarter of the tenth century, with the view that it "was unknown in England before the last great Danish invasion" (p. 154). Chapter viii deals with the lesser officials of the court; and the last chapter considers "to what extent the organization of the Anglo-Saxon court was influenced by Continental custom and what influence, if any, it, in turn, exerted on similar households of a later date".

We hope that Dr. Larson will continue his study of Anglo-Saxon institutions, for the investigation of which his knowledge of the Norse sources renders him eminently fitted. Among other things, we need a reliable general account of the influence of the Danes upon the development of English institutions, for the conclusions of Worsaae are not trustworthy and those of Steenstrup are inaccessible to most students of English history.

CHARLES GROSS.

Innocent III, Rome et l'Italie. Par ACHILLE LUCHAIRE, Membre de l'Institut. (Paris: Hachette et Cie. 1904. Pp. 262.)

THE author of this book is the well-known historian of the Capetian dynasty (987-1224). The most characteristic pope coming within the period he has made his own is Innocent III (1198-1216), except his still more interesting predecessor Gregory VII (1073-1085). But Luchaire has attempted to write not a life of Innocent III, but a monograph on this pope's relations with Rome and Italy in general. His first chapter deals with the advent of the pope, and is lively reading, his second with the Roman commune, and we get a vivid impression of the sharp contrast between the clerical corruption and the longing of the people to be rid of the corrupt court. In chapter three we enter into the troubles of the pope in his attempt to impose the leaden yoke of the church on the proud necks of republican Italy. Freedom had given forth her rallying-cry, but the papacy was not prepared to grant the people any liberty. The chapter recounts these squabbles at rather tedious length. Sometimes the pope carried his point, but often miserably failed. Chapter four is more interesting. It deals with the effort of the pope to keep the kingdom of the Two Sicilies in subjection and to do his duty by his very independent ward, the young emperor Frederick II (1194-1250). On page 183 he utilizes with proper credit the matter relating to the capture of Palermo unearthed by Karl Hampe in the Bibliothèque Nationale and published in December, 1901. The fact comes out in the only foot-note or reference in the volume. The last chapter is the most interesting of all. It gives a graphic and very amusing account of the court of Innocent III, and of the pope's method of doing business. The poor man had no show there and the rich were fleeced. The money which Innocent III extorted was lavishly spent on deeds of charity and on splendid structures, and the conscience of the pope was easy. Luchaire tells at great length one of the many negotiations which required the patience of Job and the riches of Solomon

to carry through. It is the story of the successful efforts of Thomas de Marleberge, of whom we may read in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, which, by the way, to its infinite credit, prints a small volume of errata and thus honestly owns to errors and corrects them.

The vast correspondence of Innocent III was doubtless the source of this volume of Luchaire. We wish he had so stated, and that he had given references, as the correspondence of Innocent fills three volumes of the Migne reprint. The absence of such apparatus may have been due to the publisher who probably put the yellow paper cover on the book and made it look like a novel. It is, however, anything but fiction, being the work of a scholar who has gone to the sources for his facts, though he does excel many novelists in the number of good stories he has to relate of this lively pope, who wanted to have his finger in every pie and felt perfectly competent to rule the universe. Luchaire restricts himself to one land, but manifestly the pope who in this volume is found assigning husbands to marriageable females and tongue-lashing into silence refractory Italian villages and towns, is the same as he who in his world-politics browbeat Philippe Auguste of France, Alfonso IX of Castile, Peter of Aragon, and the more familiar John of England. Petty beyond comparison were many of the matters submitted to "the Oracle", as Luchaire calls Innocent III, but answers on all topics were forthcoming and, thanks to the letters having been dictated, they cost the honest, patient, and well-meaning pope no great amount of time.

What Friedrich Hurter, the classic historian of Innocent III, could not find, Luchaire, more fortunate, presents, namely, a contemporary portrait of this pope—in fact two, one from a mosaic and one from a fresco. It is to be regretted that the third contemporary portrait is not given. Luchaire has an interesting excursus on the portraits of Innocent III and thus brings this valuable book to a fitting close.

SAMUEL MACAULEY JACKSON.

Die Doppelhehe des Landgrafen Philipp von Hessen. Von Lic. WILLIAM WALKER ROCKWELL, Instruktor der Theologie in Andover, Massachusetts. (Marburg: N. G. Elwert'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung. 1904. Pp. xx, 374.)

THIS volume is one which will prove of value to the student of the Reformation period, for the episode with which it has to do was of far-reaching political significance, as well as curiously illustrative of a confusion of moral judgments brought about by the general unsettlement of hitherto accepted convictions incident to the Reformation age. That the foremost political leader among the princes who early supported the Reformation, the one among them all who saw most clearly the necessity of political coöperation for the advancement of the cause, and the one who had probably the most intelligent and appreciative sense of the principles for which the Reformation stood, should suddenly be isolated, and should become a divisive instead of a uniting force in Protestant ranks, being bent to the policy of Charles V. instead of standing as the